MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN INDONESIA

DR. SUPRAYOGA HADI (YOGAHADI@GMAIL.COM)
Deputy Minister for Special Region, Ministry of Disadvantaged Areas

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## Indonesia as a Disaster Prone Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Disaster Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Damages &amp; Losses (Billion IDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthquake and Tsunami, Aceh</td>
<td>Dec 2004</td>
<td>41.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Earthquake DIY &amp; Central Java</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>29.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mud Flod Sidoarjo</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>7.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jabodetabek Flood, 2007</td>
<td>Feb 2007</td>
<td>5.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Earthquake – West Sumatera</td>
<td>Mar 2007</td>
<td>1.080,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Earthquake - Bengkulu and West Sumatera</td>
<td>Sept 2007</td>
<td>1.790,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Flood and Landslide – East Java</td>
<td>Jan 2008</td>
<td>1.691,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Earthquake in Tasikmalaya, West Java</td>
<td>Sept 2009</td>
<td>6.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Earthquake, West Sumatera</td>
<td>Sept 2009</td>
<td>2.0867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Flash Flood in Wasior, West Papua</td>
<td>Sept 2010</td>
<td>280,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Earthquake and Tsunami in Mentawai</td>
<td>Oct 2010</td>
<td>348,92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mount Merapi Eruption</td>
<td>Oct 2010</td>
<td>3.628,71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2004-2010</td>
<td>34.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>154,881,8</strong></td>
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Disaster Management Cycle

Pre Disaster
- Monitoring & evaluation of DRR

Mitigation
- Ensure the integration of DRR to reconstruction and rehabilitation process

Emergency Response
- Early recovery
- Assessment of damages and losses

Disaster
- Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

Ensure the Integration of DRR into Development Planning

Monitoring & Evaluation of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ON DRR AND CCA IN INDONESIA (Policy Approach To Manage Risks)

- HFA 2005-2015
- Law no 24/27 On Disaster Management
- Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC
- Kyoto Protocol Ratified 13 June 2004
- DM Plan 2010-2014
- Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap 2010-2029 (ICCSR)
- NAP for DRR
- NAP GHG NAP CCA

Priority Area: Region and Spatial Management
Priority Area: Disaster Risk Management
Priority Area: Cross Sector - Climate Change Adaptation
Priority Area: Natural Resources and Environment
RPJMN 2010-2014 National Priority 9 Environment and Disaster Management
## REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON DDR AND CCA IN INDONESIA

| 1.   | Law No 24 year 2007 on Disaster Management |
| 2.   | Law No 26 year 2007 on Spatial Planning    |
| 3.   | Law No 27 year 2007 on Small Islands and Coastal Management |
| 5.   | GR No 26 / 2008 on National Spatial Planning |
| 6.   | Presidential Regulation No 8 / 2008 on NDMA (BNPB) |
| 7.   | Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No 46/2008 on BPBD Organization and Works Mechanism |
| 8.   | Head of BNPB Regulation No 3/2008 on BPBD |

### Institutional Framework

1. Establishment of BNPB
2. Establishment of BPBD in a number of provincial and district / city levels
3. Establishment on National/Local Platform on DRR
4. Establishment of National Council on Climate Change
5. Establishment of Mitigation Forum (led by DKP)
11 National Priority in MTDP (RPJMN) 2010-2014:

1. Government and Governance Reform
2. Education
3. Health
4. Poverty Reduction
5. Food Security
6. Infrastructure
7. Investment and Business
8. Energy
9. Environment and Disaster Management
10. Disadvantaged, Border, Outer Islands, and Post-conflict Regions
11. Culture, Creativity and Technology Innovation
MTDP 2010-2014 Objectives on Disaster Management

1. Mainstreaming DRR into development policies and planning at the national and regional level, supported by reliable and professional institutional disaster at the national, sub-national and local levels
2. Increasing community preparedness of DRR, through strengthening of community-based disaster risk reduction with attention to local wisdom
3. Implementing of disaster emergency response with effective relief of humanity in the impacted areas of natural disasters and social disorder
4. Implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction in sustainable development for DRR perspective in impacted disaster areas
Main Issues
1. Implementation of DRR still not optimal, due to lack of awareness and understanding of DRR on disaster preparedness
2. Lack of capacity in emergency response in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction in post disaster areas.

Policy Directions
a. DRR mainstreaming as national and local development priority
b. Capacity strengthening of Disaster Management at National and Local level
c. Optimizing of control instrument on the utilization of spatial in disaster management aspects
d. Encouraging the involvement and participation of community in disaster management
e. The preparation of Spatian Planning and environment impact analysis still not consider risk assessment, risk analysis and need assessment
f. Improving resources capacity of emergency management and humanitarian aids
g. Increased distribution of logistical support and funding, so having difficulty controlling
h. Accelerating the recovery capacity of the disaster-affected area
i. Mechanisme of Need Assessment on post disaster
NAP DRR 2010-2012 was formulated according to:
  a. Law 24 / 2007 on DM
  b. Government Regulation No. 21/ 2008 on DM
NAP DRR 2010-2012 synergized with the national development planning system
NAP DRR 2010-2012 synergized and based on:
  c. National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2014
NAP DRR 2010-2012 organized by consultative participatory process from multi stakeholders: Government, NGOs, and international donors, the National Platform, which is coordinated by Bappenas and BNPB
NAP DRR 2010-2012 is enacted by BNPB Head decree No. 5/2010
## Investments for DRR in NAP-DRR 2010–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>PRIORITY: DRR AS A NATIONAL AND LOCAL PRIORITY, INCLUDING INSTITUTION STRENGTHENING</td>
<td>Programme A: Policy, Regulation and institution strengthening</td>
<td>204,463</td>
<td>393,458</td>
<td>255,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme B: Disaster Management Planning</td>
<td>164,991</td>
<td>172,956</td>
<td>193,272</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET FOR PRIORITY 1 (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>369,454</td>
<td>566,415</td>
<td>448,534</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>PRIORITY: STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD SAFETY AND RESILIENCE CULTURE</td>
<td>Programme C: Research, Education and Training.</td>
<td>384,165</td>
<td>465,215</td>
<td>502,345</td>
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<td>TOTAL BUDGET FOR PRIORITY 2 (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>384,165</td>
<td>465,215</td>
<td>502,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>PRIORITY: REDUCE UNDERLYING RISK DISASTER FACTORS</td>
<td>Programme D: Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation</td>
<td>13,449,283</td>
<td>7,481,712</td>
<td>8,118,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET FOR PRIORITY 3 (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,449,283</td>
<td>7,481,712</td>
<td>8,118,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>PRIORITY: IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND MONITOR THE DISASTER RISK AND IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>Programme E: Early Warning System</td>
<td>280,342</td>
<td>316,395</td>
<td>352,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET FOR PRIORITY 4 (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>280,342</td>
<td>316,395</td>
<td>352,490</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>PRIORITY: STRENGTHENING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AT ALL LEVEL</td>
<td>Programme F: Community participation and capacity Development on DRR</td>
<td>269,111</td>
<td>277,566</td>
<td>302,178</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programme G: Disaster Preparedness</td>
<td>1,865,795</td>
<td>2,854,810</td>
<td>3,097,112</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET FOR PRIORITY 5 (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,134,906</td>
<td>3,132,376</td>
<td>3,399,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET (Million IDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,618,149</td>
<td>11,962,113</td>
<td>12,821,585</td>
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</table>
Problems and Challenges of MTDP 2010-2014 on Disaster Management

1. Sectoral legislation and regulation that not been yet insert disaster mitigation which can help acceleration of disaster mitigation implementation
2. Not optimal coordination of sectoral activity and program planning in integrating whole development planning into an unified disaster management priority
3. Not optimal role of local governments in organizing disaster relief from regulation, planning programs and activities, including allocation of disaster relief funding sourced from APBD
4. The amount of disaster relief resources are limited (the number and quality of human resources and infrastructure PB);
5. BNPB and BPBD are not a vertical institution
6. mechanisms for budget implementation of disaster relief are not available, particularly in relation to sector budgeting capabilities limitation
1. Disaster Management
   a) Integrating DRR policies in the national and sub-national development priorities;
   b) Strengthening DM and DRR capacity at national and sub-national levels;
   c) Encouraging the involvement and participation of institutions and non-governmental communities in the disaster management and disaster risk reduction;
   d) improving institutional capacity in disaster-prone areas; and
   e) Accelerating the recovery of areas affected by disasters

2. Natural Resources Protection and Conservation, with activities including:
   a) Review of policies on natural resource protection and conservation
   b) Protection of natural resources against uncontrolled exploitation
   c) Protection against forest fires
   d) Management and protection of biodiversity against extinction, on land, coasts and sea.
   e) Partnership building with universities, local communities, NGO and private sector for the protection and conservation of natural resources
   f) Spatial planning and zoning for the protection of natural resources, especially in areas prone to tectonic earthquakes, tsunami, floods, drought and other hazards.

3. To Develop Capacity in Natural Resources and Environmental Management

4. To Improve Quality and Access of Information on Natural Resources and Environment
1. Based on the DM Law and Government Regulation No 22 / 2008, the DRR financing resources are from:
   a) Government (National & Local)
   b) Community / Private
   c) Donors
2. The Government allocates the budget based on the RPJM (Mid Term Development Planning) and RKP (Government Annual Works Plan)
3. The Climate change financial scheme will apply the rules and procedures under UNFCCC and ODA financing mechanism, and aligns with GOI general financing policies.
4. For external funding, Indonesia prioritizes grant utilization to finance CC programming which is from bilateral or multilateral donors
Climate Change Financing Scheme in Indonesia

**Sources**

- **Bilateral:**
  - Japan (JBIC & JICA)
  - England (DFID)
  - Australia (AusAID)
  - Denmark (DANIDA)
  - Netherlands
  - German (Kfw & GTZ)
  - Norway
  - Canada (CIDA)
  - Sweden (SIDA)

- **Multilateral:**
  - World Bank
  - UNDP
  - ADB
  - EC

- **CDM:**
  - Bilateral
  - Multilateral & Unilateral

**Global Financing Mechanism**

1. ODA: (Bilateral & Multilateral)
2. UNFCCC Financing Mechanism (GEF and Adaptation Fund/Protocol)

**GOI Mechanism**

- Grant
- Loan:
  1. Sector/Project Loan
  2. Program Loan
- CC (Local) Trust Fund
- Debt for Nature Swap
RKP 2012
1. Integrating DRR policies in the national and sub-national development priorities;
2. Strengthening DM and DRR capacity at national and sub-national levels;
3. Encouraging the involvement and participation of institutions and non-governmental communities in the disaster management and disaster risk reduction;
4. Improving institutional capacity in disaster-prone areas; and
5. Accelerating the recovery of areas affected by disasters.
6. Improving quality of the climate information, and the other whether and disaster

RKP 2013
1. Adapting climate change through increasing empowerment of peat, increase rehabilitation result and emphasis on forestry growth
2. Controlling environmental damage through monitor waste water pollution and emission
3. Surveillance and early warning systems through emission guarantee the proper function of tsunami early warning system (TEWS) and early warning systems for disaster relief through improving skills
4. Increasing capacity of Government Agencies and society in DRR, formation quick response team supported with equipments and transportation
Mid-Term Review of MTDP 2010-2014 on the Achievement of Disaster Management

- Disaster Management implementation in Indonesia has done well, and it’s a good cooperation between government, local government, private sector and public sector, and also support securing results of development from disaster.
- Target aim of national priority of RPJMN 2010-2014 based on Bappenas evaluation has been achieved/on the track;
- Another evidence is Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction Award by United Nations to Indonesian President for the government effort to DRR, including:
  1) Forming of quick response task force of disaster management in western and eastern country
  2) Established the BPBD institution on 33 provinces and 357 districts/cities, and targeted at the end of 2014 will form throughout prone disaster districts or cities,
  3) Established disaster response plan in 33 provinces, 395 districts/cities, and continue with disaster management plan on district/city level gradually;
  4) Established of contingency plan
  5) Local government capacity improvement and the societies in disaster risk reduction through education and training, and socialization
  6) Increased of emergency response disaster management through relief, facilitation and resources support on handling emergency
  7) Facilitation and assistance in recovery through rehabilitation and reconstruction stimulant fund
  8) Support to fulfill the logistics and equipment needs for preparedness and emergency
Current conditions in 2009-2013, the amount of the allocation of funding for State Budget (APBN) is reached DRR funding at about 0.7% of the total APBN (IDR 10 Trillion)

Challenges commitment of the multi-stakeholders at local government level to implement NAP DRR Plan 2010-2012:
1. DRR mainstreaming on DM and DRR into Local MTDP
2. Formulation of DM Plan
3. Formulation of LAP DRR

According to the Global Agreement, the funding support to DRR at least includes:
1. 1.1% of the total national budget,
2. 2.10% of the total funding of the post disaster recovery budget; and
3. 3.30% of the total funding of climate change related budget
1. Planning document is highly important as a reference and direction of development program at national and sub-national level.

2. Participatory process is promoted in formulating DM Plan, NAP/LAP DRR and other policy framework in mainstreaming DRR, as well as enhancing coordination and partnership between government, NGOs/CBOs, academicians, mass media, international partners and private sectors.

3. Synchronize the planning documents at national and sub-national levels to ensure their consistency with overall framework for DM and DRR implementation.

4. Communities and their partner-organisations to be well acknowledged, respected, and actively participated in DM and DRR policy making, planning and budgeting processes.

5. Implementation of CCA activities have not been well implemented yet at national, sub-national and community level.
Inputs for MTDP 2015-2019 on Disaster Management

1. Disaster management have principles on:  a) Remove disaster from society; b) Remove society from disaster; c) Coexistent by living in harmony with disaster

2. Disaster management is directed to: a) Reducing disaster risk and improving preparedness towards disaster; b) Saving many people when emergency; and, c) Rebuilding better than before disaster with integrating efforts DRR

3. Disaster management organizes with the support of: a) Disaster relief becomes independent priority within the framework of national and regional development planning, b) Refinement of sector legislation and regulation which support acceleration of implementation of disaster management, c) Program planning and sector activities in the integration development planning as a whole in the national disaster management priority

4. Budgeting mechanism and implementation of integrated budget which adequate under coordination of BNPB

5. Encouraging implementation of disaster management to be required affairs to local Government with strengthening of regulation, programs and activities planning, including allocation of disaster management fund source from Local budget / APBD

6. Increasing role of private and disaster community begins with increasing
Follow-up Policy Action Plan

1. In the context of DRR Investment, proposing the Initiative through:
   a) Bappenas and BNPB (NDMA) propose the President to instruct all relevant Ministries/Agencies to undertake DRR efforts
   b) BNPB to request MoF to set a new budget code for DRR
   c) Bappenas to include DRR programs in the Annual Working Plan document (RKP) and clearly mention the urgency of undertaking DRR activity in a progressive way
   d) Bappenas and BNPB to conduct meetings with all relevant ministries/agencies to synchronize DRR plans
   e) MoHA to instruct regional governments to use the new budget code in their budget plan documents

2. Make all stakeholders working together towards implementing the commitments stated in the NAP DRR 2010-2012 and the upcoming NAP DRR 2013-2015 and National Action Plan- Greenhouse Gases

3. Refine and to improve national and sub-national programs and activities as well as budget allocations stated in the Government Work Plans to consider more on DRR

4. Monitor and evaluation regularly, as law enforcement, and in order to improve and to refine the implementation of DRR and CCA
Thank You

For further information, please email to:

suprayoga@kemenegpdt.go.id
yogahadi@gmail.com